

The Republican

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A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.

M. J. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah and Talladega.

With thanks for the past, he solicits a continuance of liberal patronage.

He trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who confide their business to him.

Those who want legal advice, without further employment, can consult him at any time for a reasonable advice fee; and thereby avoid a lawsuit, with its train of troubles, expenses and other evils arising therefrom. An office of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

C. I. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law,

NO. 7 OFFICE ROW,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will attend to all business connected to his care in Calhoun and other counties of the 2nd Judicial Circuit.

W. M. HAMES, J. M. CALDWELL,

HAMES & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Collections.

May 15, 1875-17.

C. C. ELLIS, JOHN T. MARTIN,

ELLIS & MARTIN,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Have associated in the practice of their profession and will attend to all business connected to them, in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.

May 15, 1875-17.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

Surgeon Dentist,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.

Charges very moderate. jan25-1875-17

The young king of Greece is, according to Mr. Henry M. Field, a man of delightful modesty and frankness.

He talks excellent English, and with the freedom and joyousness of a boy. The queen is famous for her beauty and the sweetness of her manner; the whole nation seems to be in love with her, she is so gentle and so good. The pair have four ruddy-cheeked children, who are always jumping about like squirrels in the royal carriage, so that the king says that he has them fastened in with leather straps lest they should throw themselves overboard. The king likes America, and he seriously says that the chief revenue of Greece is derived from the plum puddings of England and America, the currents of Corinth forming its principal article of export.

During the past summer an English missionary yacht, called the Evangelist, traversed the southern coast of England, and distributed bibles and testaments in various languages, and other religious reading, to all the vessels it met.

A CHRISTMAS SONG.

The oak is a strong and stalwart tree,
And it lifts its branches up,
And catches the dew right gallantly
In many a dainty cup.
And the world is brighter, and better made,
Because of the world's sturdy oak.
Descending in sun, or falling in shade,
On the sturdy form of the oak
But stronger, I ween, in winter green.
And trappings so fair to see:
With its precious freight, for small and great,
Is the beautiful Christmas tree.

The elm is a kind and goodly tree,
With its branches bending low;
The heart is glad when its form we see,
As we list to the river's flow.
And the heart is glad, and the pulses bound,
And joy illumines the face.
Whenever a goodly elm is found,
Because of its beauty and grace.
But kinder, I ween, more goodly in men,
With branches more drooping and low,
The limbs of whose leaves, idly weaves,
Is the beautiful Christmas tree.

The maple is simple, and little, and strong,
And it smelt our love anew.
When the days are hazy, and quiet, and long,
And the world is fair to view.
And, after, as beauties and graces unfold,
A monarch right royally dressed,
With streamers aflame, and pinnons of gold,
It smelt of the best.
More beauteous, I ween, the brightness and sheen,
And the coloring, sunny and free,
And the banners with, there held aloft,
By the beautiful Christmas tree.

"NO POCKET."

BY SARAH WINTER KELLOGG.

It was at Katie McPherson's Christmas party that the announcement was made, in the dining-room, where scores of bright children were assembled to partake of the good things which Mrs. McPherson had bountifully provided. Jimmy Johnson made the announcement, and this it was:

"Bushy Caruthers aint got no pocket."

Jimmy delivered this in such tones and with such a manner as he might have used if he had said: "Bushy Caruthers aint got no thumbs!" or "Bushy Caruthers aint got no nose!"

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MEANTIME BUSHY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH

Barney Williamson's advice, was engaged in storing away cakes and candies, regardless of headaches and doctors. At the end of fifteen minutes he had probably discovered the limit of his capacity; for at this time he went over to his pupa with both hands full of bon-bons, and emptied them in that gentleman's big coat-pocket; and when papa looked behind him for an explanation of the pullings, and so on, Bushy said, pathetically:

"I aint got no pocket, papa."

"You have no pocket, you mean," corrected papa, gently.

"Yes, sir, I haven't no pocket."

In a few moments he was back again, and papa felt another tugging at his coat behind, and heard something rattling down into his pocket; again came the explanation from Bushy: "I aint got no pocket, papa."

It was not long after this before the folds of mamma's silk dress were disturbed, and down on top of her lace handkerchief streamed the candy and nuts from Bushy's overflowing hands, attended by the inevitable explanation: "I aint got no pocket, mamma. Kate says we must all take home something."

Again and again was the silk dress pocket visited, for it was roomy, and mamma, busy in conversation, was unconscious of the visitations.

Then Bushy's sister, Minnie, thirteen years old, was petitioned to lend the aid of her pocket to the pocketless boy. Besides this, Bobby Smedley, whose home was just across the street from Bushy's, volunteered the loan of one quarter of one of his pockets for the transportation of Bushy's milk-knucks. Miriam Endicott, who lived next door to the unfortunate boy, hearing of Bobby Smedley's generosity forthwith devoted a half of her roomy pocket to Bushy's relief.

But it was when the children had gone upstairs to the parlors where the Christmas-tree stood, that Bushy's concern attained its height.

"Suppose," he said to Barney Williamson, remembering Barney's role as adviser, "suppose I was to get a great lot of things—that ball"—and he pointed to the spangled, radiant tree, with its wonderful blossoms and fruit—"and that top, and that drum, and that trumpet with a whistle, and oh! then two wrestling heathen Chinese, and that whistle, and that cannon, and that velocipede, and that locomotive, and that there wheel-barrow, and a great lot more, how could I get them all home?" "cause I aint got no pocket, you know."

"Well, I'll tell you," said the ready Barney. "I'll pack all the other things in your wheel-barrow, you know, and roll 'em home for you."

"You may well believe there was laughing at Bushy's house when all the pockets were emptied, and all the boxes and baskets. Such heaps of candy! such piles of cakes! such quantities of almonds and raisins, molasses, lady-apples, oranges, and other good things, as were displayed! In Bushy's eagerness he had actually smuggled a chicken's wing and buttered biscuit into his mother's keeping. There was enough, as he said, co-statically, for another party.

If he had gone to Katie's entertainment with pockets all over his chubby little form, he could not have fared so well.

"Mamma," said Bushy, gravely, as he cracked an almond between his white teeth, his black eyes, meanwhile, sweeping the table which held his collection of sweets, "don't never put any pocket in my party-breeches."

THE GOLD YIELD OF CALIFORNIA.

The gold yield of California this year will probably be about \$20,000,000, or as much as it was in 1875. Of this two thirds may come from placer claims and the remainder from quartz.

The greater part of the gold is obtained by hydraulic claims in the channels of dead rivers, with deposits of auriferous gravel several hundred feet deep and a quarter or a half-mile wide. Although many acres of deep gravel beds have been washed away to the bed rock, large areas remain and promise to yield a good profit for many years to come, though the product will doubtless decrease gradually.

The placer workings of Yuba, Shasta, Tuolumne and Mariposa counties amount to little; in Plumas they are nearly as productive as ever. The gold quartz mining industry of California is stationary in its general character. A large number of auriferous lodes, and even the mines partly opened, are neglected because the gross average yield per ton will not exceed ten dollars, and that figure does not, in most cases, leave any profit; though in Australia, where labor costs only half as much and supplies are cheaper, many quartz mines are kept going for a gross yield of five dollars per ton.

In Warsaw, in 1861, the Russians perpetrated upon Polish men and women the same atrocities, only on a smaller scale, which made the czar angry with the Turk.

RUMORS OF WAR.

The Feeling in Europe—A Review of the Situation.

A careful reading of the report of the czar's speech at Moscow does not show so decidedly a warlike tone as the European press perceive in it. It may be that other information, not conveyed by telegraph, is in the possession of those who see war imminent, but so far as the public are instructed here, the new elements in the problem are merely the speech of Lord Beaconsfield, the czar's counter address to the people, and a dispatch in regard to the intentions of the Turkish government to the London Telegraph. Disraeli's speech certainly conveyed a threat and announced a diplomatic position. But any Russian statesman knowing England knows that neither of them may be supported by the British nation, and both are probably designed to influence the approaching conference. It is true that before the Crimean war the British ministry permitted the people to drift into war, yet there was a long and gradual process of inflaming public opinion, so that when war declared, the mass of the nation and parliament were decidedly in favor of it. Under the old theory in regard to the balance of power and the importance of Constantinople, the British interests seemed at the time on the side of Turkey and strongly against Russia.

But now all this is changed. The public opinion of England is almost universally opposed to war. The idea that Turkey must be upheld and Russia crippled has passed away. In fact, since the outbreak and the Bulgarian massacres, large numbers of people in England believe that Europe would be the better, if Turkish rule in it were swept utterly away. A war to support such a tyranny, and to continue such Mohammedan brutality over the isthmus, must be intolerable to great mass of the British nation. The policy is still cherished, indeed, of the importance of preventing Constantinople becoming Russian. But even this is questioned by high authorities, and it is perfectly credible that opinion should yet be changed on that question, up to at least to the point of permitting Constantinople to become a free city, whose independence was guaranteed. Then it must be remembered that in the event of Turkish defeat and prostration, Russia may accept much less than the possession of the city of the Bosphorus, and may content herself with the breaking down of the Turkish domination in Europe.

Under almost any event, we look upon the prospect of England's carrying out Lord Beaconsfield's threat is very faint, and that she is not likely to be drawn into this war, if war comes. The czar, in his speech, does not claim more than Russian diplomats have claimed from the beginning, that Turkey must give absolute and satisfactory guarantees that she will carry out the reforms she promises. This is clearly a necessity.

The Turkish government, after the Crimean war, and on several occasions since, promised on papers radical and sweeping internal reforms, and yet the people and the Christian peasantry have been none the better off. It is notorious that the pledges of the Turkish government are not like the pledges of civilized governments. The port is unable to keep them. The bigotry and fanaticism of the Mohammedans are so intense that the government cannot resist them. As a consequence occur the oppressions of Bosnia, and the massacres of Bulgaria. It is obvious to all Europe, that if the czar desired merely to secure real protection to the Christians of European Turkey, he could only do so by a temporary occupation of those districts by the European power behind the Christians to guard them.

When Disraeli lays down the condition of conference that the Turkish territory must be kept inviolate, he clearly prevents, or seeks to prevent, a final settlement. But though the claim of the czar may not be in advance of the limit of diplomacy thus far, his address to the Russian people, and their enthusiastic response, reveal a popular excitement which may easily end in war. If the report of the intentions of the Turkish government sent to London is true, the conference cannot accomplish little. And here, undoubtedly lies the danger. Turkish fanaticism may easily burst all the peaceful restraints of diplomacy. The sultan may reason, and very justly, that war could not cost him more than the permission of a foreign occupation of his territory, and with the spirit which has not utterly died out of the wild race of Bajazet, he may prefer to be driven out of Europe, scimitar in hand, and perish amid the ruins of his seraglio, than to retreat at the word of diplomacy, and live in a petty territory by permission of the czar. The moment is full of perils, but we think it not unlikely yet that Turkey will yield, England be neutral, and the countries on the Danube be pacified without a general war.—New York Times.

The speaker at an anniversary meeting mournfully said, "One by one our friends are passing from us into the land of shadows." "Well," exclaimed an old lady, "you wouldn't have

The Republican.

BETTER

than

GOLD!

AT COST—A small number of TAGS at Maddox & Parr's, which they now offer at cost—now is the time to get your tags cheap.

BRAN—BRAN—At Maddox & Parr's.

BAGGING & TIES—At Maddox & Parr's—get the best.

WHITE FISH—Large and fat at Maddox & Parr's.

PINE APPLES, Oranges, Coconuts, Figs, Raisins, Apples, Nuts, Fancy Candy, Sticks Candy, Fresh OYSTERS, Fresh SAUSAGE, & every thing nice for Christmas at MADDON & PARR'S.

LARD—LARD—Large Stock just received in 50 lb. Cans at Maddox & Parr's, which they offer at 18c.

WANTED—Any number of yearling Calves, for which a fair price will be given in Country Produce. Apply to ROBERT ADAMS, 2 1/2 miles south of Jacksonville, Dec. 23, 1876—3.

WANTED 50 Sheep, 20 Ewes and 30 Weathers.

Cash will be paid for them by WOODSTOCK IRON CO. Dec. 30—5t. Anniston, Ala.

ALEXANDRIA, ALA.

Officers of Alexandria Grange,

elect at the last meeting:
L. D. MILLER, M.
D. Z. GOODLETT, O.
W. S. NEAL, L.
R. BOWLING, Treas.
C. H. BOWLING, Sec.
E. F. CROOK, S.
J. M. HUMPHRIES, Asst. S.
G. W. HUMPHRIES, C. K.
S. H. McELLEN, G. K.
Miss S. EASTERWOOD, C.
S. POWERS, P.
T. McELLEN, F.
Mrs. M. HUGHES, L. A. S.

Delegates to the County Grange G. W. HUMPHRIES, W. P. COOPER, E. F. CROOK.

The Installation of the Officers takes place at the next meeting.

All members are earnestly requested to be present.

C. H. BOWLING, Sec.

Communications of Debarons and More will be published in our next.

We are glad to be able to announce to our readers that hereafter we will publish regularly the Washington letters of our talented correspondent, Francis, Mr. K. being an Alabamian knows instinctively what character of correspondence will best suit the readers of Southern papers, and for that reason his letters are far superior to any we see published from the many so-called "bureau of correspondence" in Washington. To those of our brother editors in Alabama who have not as yet engaged a Washington correspondent, we most heartily commend Mr. Francis. His address is P. O. Francis, File Clerk's office, H. O. R., Washington D. C.

G. I. Turnley Esq. has gone to Texas on business.

The entertainment at the Academy New Year's night was a decided success.

Capt. P. D. Ross has been appointed County Superintendent, of Calhoun county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rev. J. C. McAuley. Capt. Ross is a practical teacher, well qualified, and will make a very satisfactory officer. His bond has been forwarded and will be approved.

As soon as the extent of the snow fall was realized, some of our young men improvised a couple of sleighs, impressed the livery stock of young Willie Hammond's and had rare sport.

Capt. Rush was in town a few days ago with a lot of his unrivaled plows. Every farmer should have one or more.

Wednesday morning the thermometer stood at 4° above Zero—the coldest weather known here since the cold Saturday in 1834.

A terrible railroad accident occurred near Ashtabula, Ohio, the night of the 29th of December. A passenger train of eleven coaches broke through an iron bridge and were precipitated seventy-five feet into the river. Some of the coaches broke through the ice, drove over their occupants. Others took fire and added to the horror of the scene. Out of one hundred and seventy-five passengers it is thought one third have been either drowned, crushed or burned to death.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IF you want a good Cooking Stove call on W. W. Nesbit, who has a lot of the very best and latest improvement. He is a good judge of such articles and will represent them fairly. He has commenced the new year on the cash system, and will require cash for tin ware and all job work.

Remember This.
Now is the time of the year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, Coughs, Colds, and fatal results of predisposition to Consumption and other Throat and Lung Disease. BOSCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used in this neighborhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine yourself, go to your Druggist, W. M. Nesbit, and ask him of its wonderful success among his customers. Two doses will relieve the worst case. If you have no faith in any medicine, just buy a Sample Bottle of Bosch's German Syrup for 10 cents and try it. Regular size Bottle 75 cents. Don't neglect a cough to save 75 cents.

Wonderful Success.
It is reported that Bosch's GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the factory, at Woodbury, N. J., and not one has reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds, Asthma, the Throat, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggist, W. M. Nesbit, and get this Medicine, or enquire about it. Regular size 75 cents; Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough.

1877. HERALD. 1877.

AGENTS WANTED!
We desire to secure the services of energetic ladies, men, boys and girls to canvass for the *HERALD*, a large twenty-eight column Fire-side paper, published at Woodbury, N. J., every Wednesday. We will pay cash for services rendered. The subscription price is so low that it is no trouble to get up a cash. Subscription only one dollar. Send for circulars and specimen copies if you wish to be an agent. Address JNO. T. PATRICK, Woodbury, N. J.

"HERALD COMPOUND."
We have a compound that we guarantee to mend broken glass-ware, furniture, &c., so it will never come apart. It will also put a patch on a shoe that will stick as tight as though it was sewed or pegged on. Ask your Druggist or Merchant for a bottle, or if they haven't got it, send 25 cents to J. T. Patrick, Woodbury, N. J. Agents wanted.

We are in receipt of the half-cent number of the old Western Farmers' Almanac, published by John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky. It is replete with original articles of substantial value to every reader and especially so to the farmer. The article on the Dairy, by Hon. N. A. Willard, is alone worth more than the time the book costs. The Western Farmers' Almanac is the oldest periodical, excepting the old "Thomas Almanac," in this country, and seems to be as popular as the famous "Poor Richard's Almanac" of England. We advise our readers to send a line to the publishers and get a copy.

"FUNKER" is the sentiment of countless sufferers who find the relief and strength in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most potent of all the alteratives to purify the system and cleanse the blood. It possesses invigorating qualities, so that it stimulates the faded vitality and purges out the corruption which mingles with the blood, promoting decay and decay. We are assured by many intelligent physicians that this medicine cures beyond all others of its kind, and we can for this statement by our own experience.

Best and Cheapest Child and Fever Remedy in the World.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of "FERVEX" in another column. This remarkable remedy contains no quinine, calomel, or other harmful drug, yet rarely fails to cure the "fever," and all other malarial diseases. It will not injure the most delicate person, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects. The low price at which it is sold is likely to soon give it a large sale. See advertisement, and don't fail to give it a trial.

[Extract of a letter of Dr. David Pierce, of Sparta, to Rev. L. F. Davies.]
Macon, Jan. 5, 1876.

Dear Bro. Davies. Excuse me for writing only when I am deeply interested. I have been speechless about two months. Could not read and pray in a family. Had tried many things. Got no benefit from any. Since conference some one sent me from America a bottle of Thurst's Consumptive Cure and Lung Restorer, which I have been taking now, this is the fifth day, and I can talk now with ease. I came here, a young fellow, to supply myself with this medicine. No doctor here has it on sale. I must have it. I want you to go in person to Thurst & Co., show them this letter, and make them send me by express a quart, six, two, three or four bottles, with bill. I am getting on finely.
(Signed) LOVIC PIERCE.
For sale by Dr. W. M. NESBIT, Jacksonville, Ala. Sep. 23—2m.

The News without Poison.—The New York Observer claims to publish the best family newspaper, and recites all unadorned or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free from all quackery and dangerous advertisements; and the whole paper, both in its religious and social departments, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the Observer in this matter, we also heartily endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, \$2.15 a year post paid, can hardly be made to return so much good, spent in any other way. S. I. Prime & Co., 25 Park Row, New York.

An Enchanted Arden returned to his Boston home the other day and had a most surprising husband removed by a policeman, when he took the slippers of the rival and quietly sat down in the bosom of his family, to read the afternoon paper, and see how the "count" was progressing before the returning barbers.

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of *The Sun* during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 50 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

The *Sun* will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and reformation, and of the substitution of state-ownership, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretences, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers with a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for the purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and trustworthy, and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily *Sun* will be 65 cents a month or \$2.00 a year, or with the Sunday edition \$7.70 a year. The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, \$1.20 a year, post paid.
The *Weekend Sun*, eight pages of 50 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at \$1.00 a year, post paid.
The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rates for the *Sun* can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up arrears. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the *Sun* for himself without charge. At one dollar a year, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid; and considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, the *Sun* is a very cheap paper. We will consider the *Weekend Sun* the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.
Address THE SUN, New York City, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS.

Fresh Family Groceries.
Beautiful **TOYS** and Christmas Goods, **SUGAR & COFFEE**, Sugar House **MOLASSES**, Cheese, **BACON**, **LARD**, **FLOUR**, **CORN MEAL**, and various articles of Country Produce for family use. Just Received and for sale at low prices.
Call soon and supply yourselves while our stock is full.
H. FITZ,
Brick store, east side public square, Jacksonville, Dec. 19, 1876—3m.

WATER WORKS.

BIDS will be received by the Town Council until January 1st, 1877, for the LEASE of Water-works for the year 1877. The Council will reserve the privilege of rejecting any and all bids.
For specifications, enquire of Dr. J. C. Francis.
Dec. 13, 1876—3t.

Fashionable Millinery.

THE undersigned have just received a full stock of fine and fashionable material for Millinery: Ribbons, Laces, Ties, &c. Trimmed **HATS** of every variety and price, from 75 cents to \$10.00. **LADIES DRESSES** cut and made in the latest styles.
Room back of W. A. Driskell's Dry Goods Store.
Ladies respectfully invited to call and examine Goods.
Misses KATE & LOU CRAWFORD, Jacksonville, Oct. 21, 1876—4t.

Just Received,

By Dr. J. C. FRANCIS.
A Large Assortment of Fresh & Choice **FAMILY GROCERIES**, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, very Large and Fine.
A superior article of **CHEESE**, CONFECTIONARIES, Beautiful **TOYS**, and other articles for Christmas Presents.
TOBACCO and **CIGARS**, a superior article. Dec. 15, '76.

The Rome Hotel.

Within Ten Steps of the Rail Road. BROAD STREET, ROME, GEORGIA. NO OMNIBUS NEEDED.
The Hotel is situated in the principal business square of the city. It is New and Clean from Bottom to Top, having been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED. In the last sixty days, and has received as addition of fourteen **ELEGANT, AIRY AND CONVENIENT ROOMS**, NEWLY FURNISHED.
The Hotel is abundantly supplied with Fresh Milk, Butter and Vegetables from our own Dairy and Garden.
Rates Two Dollars per day, or seventy-five cents for single meal and single lodging, with no extra charge for handling baggage.
Representatives from the principal business houses of the city can be found boarding in the hotel.
W. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor, Sept. 30—1y.

TAKE NOTICE.

I will apply to the present General Assembly to compensate me for the feeing of State prisoners during the Paton trials.
W. A. STEWART.

Blank Land Deeds

Neatly and correctly printed, for sale at this office. Also **BLANKS** of every description, for Judges of Probate, Clerks, Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace.

POSTPONED SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of pluries 5 fas, issued from the circuit court of Etowah county, and to me directed, in favor of James Crook and against John P. Adams et al., I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door, in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., between the usual hours of sale, on the first Monday in January, 1877, the following described real estate, to-wit: One lot and Lot 1, by Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., on the south side of the Public square, now occupied by John Hamman & a Grocery, and known as the Whitehall Hotel; one lot and Lot 2, on the north side of Public square, and the north east fourth of section 36, township 13, range 7; and the south half of north west fourth of section 31, township 13, range 8, all east in the Coosa Land District, and letted upon as the property of Jacob W. Whisenant. 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SAXFORD considers the racing in England, taken as a system, prior to ours. They have had experience, and experience brings superior mind. Their jockeys are better. They put up their best on their two-year-olds to teach to run, for horses, like men, must learn to run. The heavy weight men in shape, whereas the light men in the shape of brainless, and negroes, sends the horses reeling and rudderless over the course, and to make a fast time for sale. There, in exercising yearlings, they put on heavier jockeys. In some respects Mr. Saxford considers our system better. He thinks they run their horses too young. They gallop their yearlings every day, and now, in January, make their entries for two-year-olds. Our horses have better legs and more endurance and more brawn. The old horses, at nine years old, are looked on as a wonder.

WHEN SANTA CLAUS COMES.

A good time is coming—I wish it were here! The very best time in the whole of the year. I'm counting each day on my fingers and thumbs. The weeks that must pass before Santa Claus comes.

Good-bye for a while, then, to lessons and school! We can laugh, talk and sing, without breaking the rules.

No troublesome spelling, nor writing, nor sums—There's nothing but play-time when Santa Claus comes.

I suppose I shall have a new doll, of course—My last one was killed by a fall from her horse; And for Harry and Jack there'll be trumpets and drums.

To spend us all with, when Santa Claus comes. I'll hang up my stockings to hold what he brings; I hope he will fill it with lots of nice things; He must know how dearly I love sugar-plums; I'd like a big box full when Santa Claus comes.

And now that the snow flakes begin to come down, And the wind whistles sharp, and the branches are brown, I don't mind the cold, though my fingers it numbs; For it brings the time when Santa Claus comes.

CHRISTMAS TIME BEFORE CHRIST.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Merry Christmas is older than Christianity. It is older than history. It is as old as wine. As far back in antiquity as we have any knowledge of the vine-clad lands around the Mediterranean sea, the harvest-home of the vineyard has been celebrated in the latter days of December.

In these sunny regions the work of the wine-maker and the farmer is protracted into December, and then there is of necessity a pause. The fruits of the earth are all gathered and stored, the labors of the coming season can not yet begin, and all the world may abandon itself to festivity. For a similar reason the great Egyptian festival occurs in September, when the land is covered with the fertilizing waters of the Nile. There is then nothing to do; the product of the year is safe; the inundation is an assurance of plenty for another season; and every heart is disposed to joy.

The puritans, then, were right. Christmas is not of christian origin. It was originally the harvest-home of the Greek and Roman world. The Romans called it the festival of Saturn; and the Greeks, the festival of Bacchus; and to both it was the most joyous and the most universal holiday of the year. So noted in the habits of the people especially the poor and the slaves, was this December festival, that the fathers of the church, in wise defiance of all probability, fixed the birthday of Jesus on the 26th day of that month. But it has never lost the flavor of its origin. It is to this day more Bacchus than christian. A significant fact is, that some of our strictest teetotalers deem it more than right—indeed it due to the day—to drink a glass or two of wine at their Christmas dinner.

It is startling to observe how many particulars the Roman Saturnalia resembled our Christmas. Even the religious ceremonial, imposing and pronounced as it was, appears to have played about the same part in the festival as our church-going does in the celebration of Christmas. We decorate our churches, as the ancient did their temples, with garlands, wreaths, and flowers; the service is ornate and musical, but we hasten away, as they did, to enter upon observances which we feel to be more in harmony with the occasion. A Roman boy, we may fairly infer, went eagerly from the temple, as your children do from church, to revel in the anticipation of the gifts that were about to shower in upon him from relations and friends.

It was a time of universal gift-giving in Rome, and the gifts were only too apt to be of a kind more convenient to give than blessed to receive. The Roman poet Martial, one year, sent a copy of his works to a friend, with an apology in verse for the trivial nature of the present; and he mentions some of the regulations Christmas gifts of the pagan Romans. "I may seem to you stingy or rude," said the poet, "since, in this month of December, when aspkins, elegant shoe-fastenings, wax-tapers, tablets, and tapering cases filled with Damasene plums fly about in all direction, I have sent you nothing but my little books."

The satirist also alludes to a circumstance perfectly familiar to us, as it was the Romans—namely, that a Christmas present is not necessarily an offering of affection. He speaks of Saturnalian gift-giving as a crafty and mischievous art, and intimates that a poor devil in Rome sometimes made a little present about the time of the Saturnalia to a rich man, in hopes of a munificent return, as a fisherman baits his hook with a fly in order to catch a trout.

Roman slaves, we are told, could say what they pleased to their masters during the three days of their Saturnalia; but, doubtless, they used this liberty with discreet reference to what might transpire when the December liberties were over. "Use the freedom of December," said Horace to his slave Davus, "and speak your mind." Davus takes his master at his word, and berates him soundly in a hundred lines of stinging satire, decanting upon his gluttony, his debauchery, his subservience to the rich and powerful, and the manifold humbugs of his poetry. Horace bears him off for awhile in silence, but, losing patience at last, roars out for a stone to throw at his tormentor. "What can the man want a stone for?" asks the slave; "he is either mad or making verses." "Get out!"

cries the poet, "or I will make a field-hand of you on my Sabine estate!" Doubtless the slaves learned in time about how far it was safe to use the freedom of December, and governed themselves accordingly.

With us of modern times Christmas is, in a peculiar sense, the children's holiday. The Roman Saturnalia had also this character. All the schools remained closed during the whole festival. Toys made of earthenware, peculiar to the season, were sold everywhere. Families came together—to the hilarious joy of the children—and there was universal gormandizing, in which children bore then, as now, a notable part. There were games, masks, burlesque, processions, and all kinds of gay doings, dear to the juvenile heart. Even the reluctance of the Roman boys to begin school again after the holidays is alluded to by Martial in his eighty-fourth epigram; and he does it just as a poet of the present day might: "The boy now sadly leaves his playthings, and returns to school at the summons of his vociferous teacher; and the drunken gambler, betrayed by the rattling of his seductive dice-box, is imploring mercy of the magistrate, having but a short time before been dragged from some obscure tavern. The Saturnalia are quite at an end." The courts were closed during the festival, and no one could be punished criminally; but this unlucky reveler had overstayd his time, singing some Roman version of "I won't go home till morning."

A WONDERFUL SURGICAL EXPERIMENT.

English surgical and physiological students will find in the Gazette des Hopitaux interesting details of an operation of gastrotomy, attended so far with successful results, which has been performed at the hospital de la Pitie, by Dr. Verneuil.

The patient, a lad of seventeen, had inadvertently swallowed a quantity of the solution of caustic potash. This occurred in February, and in spite of the most skillful treatment, the constriction at the upper orifice of the esophagus became so complete that death from inanition must inevitably ensue without an operation, which was accordingly performed on the twenty-sixth of July.

The results will be seen from the medical bulletin of the tenth of September, which states that the patient is in good health, remains up all day, and even helps the hospital assistants in their work; he has almost as much strength and energy as he had before the accident. His diet is composed of soups, fine-chopped meat, mashed vegetables and drink, which are injected through a large elastic tube inserted in the incision made in the stomach. Under this treatment he gained upward of ten pounds in weight between the eighteenth of August and the fourteenth of September.

At the moment of the injection of food a flow of saliva in the mouth is produced, in the ejection of which a motion curiously resembling the action of chewing is remarked; he can distinguish between warm and cold substances, but otherwise all are indifferent to him. It is stated this is the first time the operation has been successfully performed; the last time it was attempted, but unsuccessfully, was in 1849, by M. Sedillot, professor of the faculty of medicine of Strasbourg.—Paris Cor. London Standard.

OLD CLOTHES.

Nothing seems to be so thoroughly used up as old clothes. The buying and selling of cast-off apparel is a great business in London. Usually the worn garments are freshened up by dye-stuffs, pressed and otherwise doctored for the market. This process is called clobbering, and in itself is a business. The better class of old dress coats, when nicely clobbered, have a respectable appearance. Clerks with poor salaries, waiters, small tradesmen and curates with meagre stipends, are among the purchasers. Coats and woolen garments which have done good service are exported to Ireland and Holland, where you may see them in great quantities for sale at the fairs and markets. Woolen garments may be disposed of time after time; they are at length no longer passable, and then comes a total revolution in their character; the buttons are taken off, the linings are torn out, and what remains of the fabric is ground by machinery into "devil's dust." This is the first step in what may be called the resurrection in old clothes. When a coat will not so much as hang together to dress up a scarecrow, it is still made down into very good shoddy, as the devil's dust is politely named. The meaning of this is that the garment is torn up by the toothed wheels into a condition of loose fibres, which, on being properly sifted, are mixed with fresh wool, carded, spun and woven into cloth. This is a triumph of art! The shoddy, or mungo, as it is sometimes called, after being fit for the dung-heap, is incorporated into what appears to be exceedingly beautiful cloth, and is again proudly exhibited as Sunday clothes on the backs of thousands of wearers.

Preferred creditors—Those who don't duu.

MATCHING A PATTERN.

One of the fascinating young men in an up-town dry goods store is in trouble. It is the custom in the establishment from which he has just been dismissed to discharge a man who falls to sell to one of three successive customers.

"Swapping" is the expressive technical term by which this failure is known in the dry goods business. The rule is not universal, but it is by no means exceptional in dry goods stores. However thin just it may be, it has a wonderfully stimulating effect on the elegant young man amenable to it, and when they can not sell goods it is a safe inference that the customer is either supernaturally obtuse, impecunious, or miserly.

The young man referred to had "first call" last Friday morning; that is, the first customer who entered the store was by the rules of rotation his exclusive victim. Next morning this privilege would fall to the lot of some other clerk, and so on to the end of the list. The first customer "swapped" him and went out without investing a cent. The second was in an equally unpropitious state of mind, and retired without effecting a purchase.

On the decision of the third hung his fate. His ample cheek blanched as she darkened the doorway, for a more unlikely purchaser could with difficulty have been found. An old striped fellow was thrown carelessly over her shoulders and partially concealed a roll of calico which the palpitory heart of the clerk instinctively felt that she came to have matched. Now if there is any thing in the dry goods business more soul-harrowing than another it is to match goods. The exact shade and texture have to be found, and at last, but not least the price must correspond. A feeling of sickening despair permeated the heaving breast of the unfortunate clerk as he asked, "well, ma'am?"

She laid down five yards and a half of calico of an eccentric pattern, and intimated that the success of a great dress-making enterprise hinged on her fortune in finding another yard and a half of the same material.

The eyes of six expectant clerks were upon the doomed man. He felt that the crisis of his peril had come. With an appearance of calmness that belied the turmoil of his feelings, he divined under the counter, and handed out endless rolls of calico, varying from the radiant strawberry and moss-rose-marked, to the soberest gray. But he came not within thirteen supplementary colors of the required pattern. He barrowed in the cavernous depths of lower shelves, and ransacked upper ones from the top round of a giddy step-ladder, but he found it not. An hour and a half had gone by, and his stock was nearly exhausted. The proprietor of the store and the bookkeeper and porter had come out to witness his death struggle. Six times the wearied lady started for the door, and six times he called her back and resumed his frenzied search. The last calico was unrolled, and he was about to drop his hat and gracefully step down and out when a happy thought struck him.

"Excuse me, madam," said he; "there's one piece I overlooked. Let me see that goods!" and he took her hand and, diving under the counter, hacked off a yard and a half with the energy and promptness of a kinked hoop.

"Here 'tis, madam; exactly what you required," said he confidently, spreading out the purloined goods.

She looked at it attentively for five minutes. "It does look like the pattern," said she, "but still I think it's not what I want. It's a good deal coarser than mine. If I can't get any thing nearer to the pattern I'll come back and take it. Good morning."

"She did come back in an hour, but not to buy the goods. He tried to dodge behind the counter, but with the keen-sightedness of womanly revenge she spotted him, and he was ignominiously hauled out and arraigned before his employer. The worst of it was that the latter, in view of the unprofitable energy shown in his attempt to effect a sale, had concluded not to discharge him. With the evidence of his guilt so unmistakable, however, it would be fatal to the discipline of the house to keep him, and he was promptly dismissed. Until the old lady succeeds in getting a warrant for his arrest his name in charityably suppressed.—San Francisco Post.

NOT FOR LOVE AFTER ALL.

A few days ago Miss Fannie Waters was united in the bonds of matrimony to Ah Wah, a Chinaman. Ah Wah is proprietor of a laundry, and is possessed of that element that sways the judgment and dispels prejudices against caste, otherwise known as gold. Miss Waters followed the vocation of governess and teacher. The high contracting parties met by chance in a Green street church, where Chinese heathens are being converted to christianity. But in this instance the tables were turned, and the Chinaman converted her to heathendom.

At the wedding, in answer to a question by Rev. Mr. Gibson, why she married the Chinaman, she said she did so "because she loved him, and not for his money." It now transpires that before she would consent to be led to the nuptial couch she demanded \$3,000 as the price of her virgin heart. This money she placed in a bank. She showed her account to the lady in whose house she had been employed as a governess. The lady begged and implored her not to marry the Chinaman, but all appeals to the young woman's reason failed, and she immolated herself on the altar of Mammon. Ah Wah thinks of buying another wife, but cannot afford another \$3,000 investment in the face of the impending hard times.—Virginia City Chronicle.

SOMETHING ABOUT PEANUTS.

Peanuts, or, as they are commonly known in the south, ground-nuts, or goobers, grow in the ground on the roots of the plants, exactly like potatoes. The stalk and leaves of the plant somewhat resemble clover, and to get the nut when ripe the plants are pulled out of the ground, the nut adhering firmly to the roots. The greatest trouble with the ground-nuts is in picking them, which has to be done by the hand, no machine having as yet been invented to do the work, though it would seem as if such a machine, in the shape of a coarse comb, might be easily invented. But labor is cheap in the places where they grow, which are in the light sandy soils of Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina. In this country, peanuts are also largely grown in Africa, India, Brazil, and other places. The best are raised in the valley of the river Gambra, in Africa, and yield large quantities of oil. This product, when properly produced, is esteemed equal to olive oil; but it is also used in wooden manufactures, in soap-making, in lamps, and for lubricating machinery. Last year the crop in the United States was as follows: Tennessee, 235,000 bushels; Virginia, 450,000; North Carolina, 100,000. The imports from Africa last year were \$46,000 bushels, of which Boston imported 38,000 and New York 23,000. The average of the new crop this year is somewhat larger than that of last year, and the yield promises well the nut being generally better filled and matured than for the past two years, and of finer quality. The past year was marked by fewer changes than any former one; by a moderate but a steady consumptive demand; by an absence of speculation, and by the small proportion of choice white nuts. Tennessee peanuts are put up in large bags of four or five bushels capacity, and are sold by the pound, the grades being, respectively, inferior, prime, choice, and fancy. The crop year begins October 1, and ends September 30 of the ensuing year. The new crop will come forward under very favorable auspices. The previous crop having been well sold up, stocks are light in the hands of commission merchants and dealers.—Boston Herald.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.

The proposition to supercede coal by the use of carbonic gas extracted from chalk has been subjected to a practical test, and with very satisfactory results. Extracted and applied to anthracite, it produces a strong flame and heat, and at so slow a rate of combustion that a gas fire was maintained for twenty-nine hours in a furnace which heats a church, with only fifty-six pounds of anthracite and an equal quantity of chalk mixed with it during that time. Through the aid of this remarkable property of chalk the liquefied known as shale may be used for the production of an illuminating gas to an extent which will appear incredible. Even the coarsest clay of this singular formation is full of gas, and the experiments made in England, though imperfect, show that one ton of this substance, together with a due proportion of chalk, will yield as large amount of gas as eight tons of ordinary coal. From these tests the inventor argues that London will be warmed and lighted at half the present cost; that smoke, dust and other nuisances might be avoided, and the kitchen fire, with some slight alterations in the grate, might supply the house with light. Finally, lignite and anthracite beds will become valuable property, and chalk will be exported as coal is now.—Lucerne Leader.

NO ORGAN FOR OLD SL.

Some of the members were discussing the question of getting an organ for the church. Old Sl remarked: "When yer passes round de hat ter dat 'n-ment jes skip me?"

"Whaffer we do dat?"

"Kase I don't want none ob dis heah bellus music in de church dat I se 'pendin' on fer salfsalshun!"

"Whar kin' of music do you want?"

"I want de same ole music dat de good Lawd wound up in de nigger's soul, and dat bites out in streams ob praise, dat wakes de naborhood f'm solid slumbers!"

"Less plane singin', eh?"

"Plane singin', yeh idit; do yer call dat plane singin' when de kongregashun joss fings back hits heads 'n' singes 'and down de charyart I'm de bottom ob bof hinges at once?"

"I calls dat plane singin'!"

"Den yer all better—sick ter plane singin' now, kase I'm in thinkin' dat de only way dat yer needs to look arter is de horn ob de angel Gabriel!"

They concluded to drop the organ question.—Atlantic Herald.

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR THE CURE OF DRUNKENNESS.

In the first place, the patient must have a desire to reform, coupled with a determination that he will conquer the enemy or perish in the struggle. Then the physical system of the patient should be relieved from impurities as far as possible by a thorough cathartic treatment—blue pills and citrate of magnesia recommended. Then there must be a complete cessation from all alcoholic drinks, even to the lightest wines, beer, or cider. There must be no gradual stoppage, but total abstinence; here the will power of the patient will receive its severest test, and must prove the mettle of man. Begin at once to use the following prescriptions, which are readily procured at any first-class apothecary store:

NO. 1—FOR NERVOUSNESS.
R. Rix, Valerianae Ammoniaci, each of 30 grains. Water a small wine glassful when the patient feels the absolute necessity of once stimulant.NO. 2—FOR TREMBLING.
R. Citrate Iron and Quinine, each of 30 grains. The above Gentian Compound, 5 grains. Simple Elixir, sufficient to make 4 oz.NO. 3—FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.
R. Bromide Sodium, 10 grains. Potash, 10 grains. Simple Elixir, sufficient to make 4 oz.NO. 4—FOR THE CURE OF DRUNKENNESS.
R. Citrate Iron and Quinine, each of 30 grains. The above Gentian Compound, 5 grains. Simple Elixir, sufficient to make 4 oz.

If the patient has been a heavy and prolonged drinker, the shock to the nervous system will be considerable, no doubt, but the antidote will sustain even the worst cases, and very soon a restored and natural appetite, which should be supplied with a generous diet of substantial food, and either tea or coffee will invigorate and build up the patient's system to its natural condition. He will then rejoice in the freedom of his new life, and like my friend, become impervious to all temptations to indulge ever more in the cup which has caused him and his friends so much misery.—Cur. New York Sun.

MORAL COURAGE.

When I was a boy (says a writer in the N. Y. Observer) of twelve years of age, fifty-two years ago, my father dictated to me the following composition, which he required me to write out, commit to memory, and from time to time rehearse to him. I am inclined to think he was not himself the author of it:

"There is a moral courage which enables a man to triumph over foes more formidable than were ever marshaled by any czar—a courage which impels him to do his duty: to hold fast his integrity; to maintain a conscience void of offense toward God and toward man—at every hazard and sacrifice, in defiance of the world. Such was the courage of Moses, of Joseph, of Daniel, of Aristides, of Phocion, of Regulus, of Paul, of Luther, of Washington. Such is the courage which sustains every good man amidst the temptations, allurements, honors, conflicts, opposition, malice, cruelty, persecution, which beset and threaten him at every stage of his progress through life. It is not a noisy, obtrusive, blustering, boastful courage, which pushes itself into notice when there is no real danger, but which shrinks away when the enemy is at the door. It is calm self-possession, meek, gentle, unostentatious, modest retiring; but when the fearful hour arrives, then you shall behold the majesty of genuine christian courage, in all her native energy, breathing the spirit of angelic purity, and grasping victory from the fiery furnace of the lion's den, when not one of all the millions of this world's heroes would have ventured to share her fortune."

"I fear God, and I have no other fear," is the sublimest sentiment ever felt or uttered by mortal man.

A GOOD IDEA.

The following is the translation of a notice posted on the walls of the rural schools and at the entrance of the government forests in France:

"Department of agriculture.—The bill is placed under the guardianship of the good sense and honesty of the public."

"The hedgehog feeds upon mice and other rodents, on snails and other creatures hurtful to agriculture. Do not injure the hedgehog."

"The toad, the great friend of the farmer, destroys from twenty to thirty insects every hour. Do not kill the toad."

"The mole.—He is the destroyer of innumerable insects destructive to plants. Vegetable substances have never been found in his stomach; he does far more good than harm. Do not harm the mole."

"The hanteton (a variety of June bug).—The mortal enemy of agriculture; lays from seventy to eighty eggs. Death to the hanteton."

"Birds.—Every province in France loses millions annually through the havoc made by insects, and the birds are the only creature capable of keeping them in check. They are the best friends to the farmer. Children, do not rob the nests of the birds."

Here is a hint to the teachers of our rural schools, which, if acted upon, may result in incalculable good.

"I had nine children to support, and it kept me busy," said Smith to Jones, as they met, "but one of the girls got married. Now I have—'" "Eight?" interrupted Jones. "No, ten—counting the son-in-law!" said Smith, with a sigh, which might have been heard a far off.

GRAVE AND GAY.

A Brooklyn commission thinks fifty thousand persons will have to be fed on charity in that city this winter.

Sir William Thomson says that there prevails in America "the truest scientific spirit and devotion, the originality, the inventiveness, the patient persevering thoroughness of work, the appreciativeness, and the generous open-mindedness and sympathy from which the great things of science come."

I never love those salamanders who are never well but when they are in the fire of contentions. I will rather suffer a thousand wrongs than offer one. I have always found that to strive with a superior is injurious; with an equal, doubtful; with an inferior, sordid and base; with any, full of unquietness.—Bishop Hall.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner says when he went buying ancient coins of the Greeks in Greece, he "looked in the face of a handsome grave-digger, who asked me 2,000 francs for a silver coin, which he said was a Solon, to see if there was any guile in his eye, but there was not. I can not but hope that this race, which has learned to look honest, will some time become so."

Lemoyne, the cremator, says to the New York Herald: "You see the expense of cremation is only about \$10. It takes about forty bushels of coke, at four cents each, which is \$1.60—hell! and the labor of two firemen: that's all—hell! Why, the cheapest board coffin you could get would cost \$6; and you know that funerals are getting more expensive all the time—hell?"

The little daughter of a very wealthy New-Yorker happened not long ago to hear her small schoolmates congratulating themselves and one another upon the regularity with which their fathers said grace at table. Her father did not say grace, and, oppressed by a sense of inferiority, the little one wept that evening and besought him to do it. He said he thought it was time he began, and asked a blessing with all proper feeling at breakfast next morning. A younger sister of his little homilist, a young lady still in the nursery, who had not heard the previous conversation, looked up surprised; then her face cleared. "I know what you does 'at for, papa," said she; "it's 'cause you's gettin' poor!"

Mr. William Winter's verses in the Galaxy, the graphic reprints as follows: "Dear heart and true in the seasons dead, have the world swept by me and left me dead? Have the pansies withered I used to know? Are the roses faded of long ago? Do the tapers glimmer that lit the feast? Has the pageant passed? Has the music ceased? And musing here on the sea-beat coast, am I living man or a wandering ghost?" To this the Graphic proceeds to make Miss Annie Dickinson reply thus: "Why, yes; you're as played as a leafed tree. And things that you guesseed, you thought you knew, turn out to be bewilderment far than true. But the lights still glimmer that lit the gloom, and the curtain's up and the people come. Go wrap in a sheet, thou wandering ghost, and play thy role on the sea-beat coast."

There is a bill collector in Virginia, Nev., who knows a thing or two. When he drops in on a republican, he remarks: "Well, they've settled it finally." "How's that?" "Tilden gives up the fight. Enterprise just got the dispatch and so did the Chronicle."

"Good enough. Hurrah for Hayes!" (Jumps around the room and yells.)

"By the way, I've got a little bill of \$45 against you." "All right; just receipt it, and here's your coin. I'll pay any man \$45 for such good news as that. Now I'll go out and collect my bet."

(Exit republican in a state of hilarity to collect a \$65 bet on Hays.) The bill collector now reaches a Tilden man and opens up as follows: "Well, Hayes gives it up. Whole thing settled."

"Bully for our side; knew it all along." "I've got a little bill here—\$63.35."

"Pass it right over; here's the coin. I'll win five times as much. Guess I'll go out and collect my bet." (Exit Tilden democrat to rake in his lucre.)

EXTRAORDINARY FORCE OF THE WIND.

The government astronomer at Sydney in his account of the terrific storm experienced in New South Wales on Sunday, the 10th of September, during which the steamer Dandenong was wrecked, with a loss of fifty-seven persons, states that the wind at Sydney attained the extraordinary velocity, for one or two minutes, of one hundred and fifty-three miles per hour, equal to one hundred and seventeen pounds pressure on the square foot. During twelve minutes twenty and a half miles were recorded, or at the rate of one hundred and twelve miles per hour. Nearly all the telegraph lines were interrupted, and the whole neighborhood exhibited striking marks of the storm, the damage not being confined to the sea, but serious mischief being done on shore. Houses were blown down, shop fronts blown in, shutters torn from their fastenings and hurled about the streets; fences and boardings were razed to the ground, and in many parts of the city the place looked like a wreck.—Lat. Jour. Bulletin.

The Democratic Government

The Senate judging from the declarations made by Senator Wright of Iowa on Friday, will hold that the President of that body has the right to open and count the votes. This speech was of a bitter partisan nature and developed fully the plans of the radicals. Senator Sherman of Ohio also took occasion to declare what he considered to be the proper plan of disposing of the vote of a contested State, which was, that the vote of no State could be thrown out, without the concurrent action of the two Houses. He declared any rule which permitted

The station-men, all the while these endeavors were being made, could see the men in the rigging quite plainly, and hear their cries for help. Many of the weather-beaten heroes, on shore who have been wrecking vessels and losing lives since boyhood, were moved to tears by the pitiful inutility of fresh

Springs Republican (Ind.)—The coquetry of Gov. Hayes' friends with the Democratic Southern leaders, disturbs the other fellows, and Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, Sargent, of California, and even Simon Cameron are beginning to think it may not pay to count in the Republican candidate. —*Times*

THE FIRST DOLLAR.—Many years ago a gentleman from the town of Methuen, Mass., while on a visit to a prominent merchant in Boston was asked by the merchant if he knew a boy in Methuen who he could recommend to work in his store. At first the gentleman could think of no one, for he knew none but a faithful, honest boy would suit the thrifty merchant. At length, however, he called to mind a boy of excellent character in his neighborhood, but feared he would

TAKE NOTICE.
I will apply to the present General Assembly to compensate me for the loss of my property.


decided, her power in the Land
which the said Joseph DeFrede de-
ceased, died seized and possessed.
which Lands he fully set out and
described in said petition; Thereupon
by order of the court, that the 15th
of January, 1877, be and was the
day of January, 1877, for the hearing
of said petition, and that notice be
given by publication in the Jackson
ville Republican, a newspaper published
in said county, for three successive
weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the
resident heirs at law of said deceased,
and all other persons concerned, to
and appear at a special term of sa
id court, to be holden at the Court h
ouse in said county, on said 15th day of Jan
uary, 1877, and defend against said
petition if they think proper.

that grave stones have been made by the date and other American engineers. They do not resist the changes of the weather. The English Portland cement stones, which are used by the American officers, are sometimes as strong as the Rosenau stones, but the influence of the weather wears them down absolutely. Its resistance is not absolute—see photograph.

Gilmore, J. B. McClellan, and Francis C. W. Johnson and other scientific men were granted by G. W. Anderson, 8th, 1870, to see the works and has now returned with the F. M. Jones patent, for the work called Arch work.

He gave the services of the men to the public but it will earn any one to put the work in less than one hour.

Persons desirous of seeing the State or County rights to the Temple stone, address J. B. McClellan, 1000 11th St., Wash., D. C.

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SECOND SESSION.

In the morning hour Senator Edmund called up the resolution submitted by Union Friday last, referring to the message of the house of representatives in regard to devising means to count and declare the electoral vote, to select a committee of seven senators to act with the committee.

THAT LAUGUID, helpless, sallow complexioned woman must use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It is exactly what you want to vitalize, purify and enrich your blood and give you back the bloom of health again. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

To Clean Black Alpaca or Cashmere.

Calf's Liver.
Cut a long strip of fat pork and
inclose it in the middle of
the liver, and lay the two sides comp

With "Help for * Hard Times,"—Read this advertisement elsewhere on this subject. You can not expend a small sum just to better, than to get the help there offered.

A Valuable Gift.—By an arrangement with the Publisher, we will send every reader of this paper a *Studeck* copy of *Transfer Pills* gratis. So, second class postage. They are highly colored, scientifically and easily transferred to any object, and will not fade. They are sold by J. L. PATTER & CO., 142 West 43rd St., New York.

NO SUGAR FOR LEAD DISSEMPER.

Transfer their dye contains neither, or anything injurious. No lead, or; harmless as sugar, and being pure, easily applied and acts instantly. More so if used than all others combined. Is M. PATTER & CO., New York.


INVENTORS, PENSION AND BOUNTY.

Those who should see to it that they are not defrauded. If for claims, patents, land titles, Washington, D. C.

MEMBERS.

THE
LEADS THE WAY
(Established 1846.)
W. ESTEY &
Brattleboro,
Vt.
Send for Illustrated
AGENTS WANTED for the
FARMER'S B
Fertilizers, Potash, Bones, and other valuable products, suitable for all kinds of crops, including, and best of all, for corn. The most valuable and profitable for full description and prices, apply to
W. C. MORTIMER & Co.,

NEW
BOOK.
Farm work
books, and Farm
and Veterinary
Dietician's book
of reference and
information, 60.

BEST CENTENNIAL PRIZE.

KNIFE.
MADE IN THE U.S.A.
FACTORY OF TABLE CUTLERY
 AND
 THE ORIGINAL MAKERS OF THE HAND-TRIMMED
 CUTLERY CO., on the Right. Warranted and sold by
 CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers Street, New York.

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Persons desirous of securing State or County rights to marble Tomb stone, address J. D. ARNOLD, W. ARNOLD, Jacksonville, Ala. or G. W. Gools, Spring Garden, Ala.

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The Republican.
WANTED—Any number of yearling calves, for which a fair price will be given in Country Produce. Apply to
ROBERT ADAMS,
23 miles south of Jacksonville.
Dec. 23, 1876—3t.

The Right Rev. R. H. Wilmer, D. D., Bishop of the Prot. E. Church of the Diocese of Ala., will preach at St. Luke's church in this place on Tuesday the 23rd inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. T. HOYT,
(Successor to W. D. HOYT & CO.)
Wholesale Druggist,
No. 43 Broad Street, ROME, Ga.
Keeps constantly on hand,
DRUGS, Field & Grass Seeds of all kinds; ONION SETS; Seed Irish Potatoes;
Bulb's GARDEN SEEDS;
WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c.
Rome, Ga. Jan. 26, 1877—1t.

REMOVAL.
The undersigned have bought the stock of Maddox & Parr, and moved it to the Red Stone, North West corner Public Square where they will keep a full stock of **GROCERIES, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE, LAMPS, SADDLES & HARNESS,** in which lines of business they will gladly serve their old customers and all who may favor them with a call.
Respectfully,
MADDOX & PRIVETT.

LONGSTREET.—The following despatch was Tuesday morning sent to President Grant by Gen. Longstreet: **NEW ORLEANS, January 8.**—To President Grant Washington, D. C.: Gen. Longstreet is today inaugurated Governor of this State amid enthusiastic demonstrations of patriotism that should be gratifying to every American citizen. I believe him fairly elected to the office to which he has been inducted, and that he will maintain peace and good order throughout the State. I beg therefore, that you naturally consider the promises notwithstanding adverse sensational dispatches that may reach you. Most Respectfully,
J. LONGSTREET.

Antonia von Appenig came to this country from Germany accompanied by her brother, to whom she was greatly attached. The brother fell overboard from the steamer, and was rescued by Christopher Josephson. During the rest of the voyage, and on their way across the continent to California, Josephson became a suitor of Antonia. She did not desire to marry him, but she was very grateful, and her brother urged her to consent. She said that she would be miserable as his wife, because she did not love him, but that she would marry him, if he insisted on it, as a recompense for saving her brother's life. He took her on those terms, and they were married in San Francisco. Her show of repugnance was noticed by the clergyman, and he asked her if she was against her will. She said that she had of her own accord consented. On the following morning Josephson was found dead in his bed, having been shot, and Antonia's body was taken out of a dock where she had drowned herself. The supposition is that, frenzied by the hateful union, she killed him, and then hurried to the water to kill herself.

The following, which we have been requested to publish, has been unavailably delayed:
MARTIN'S X ROADS.

Mess. Eds.—As the merry days of Christmas draw near, we can say: "Christmas comes but once a year And if I get drunk nobody need care." But the Good Templars would say: Abstain from drink my dear young friend And this will bring you safe to the end, Although, perchance, after night, You might of the jug take a bite.

Now to our news.
The Nemesis society at Morrisville. Was called by the I O G T of Alexandria to try their skill.
Upon a question that did read thus: "Is the Good Templar beneficial to us?"
The first time the weather was too cold. So they deferred it by calling the roll. Sat'd'y the 10th was next time on docket But the T's staid at home with jug in their pocket.

Now in rotation their names we will call And tell what was the matter with an J F M's, the mammoth good templar 'Tis his mug with croop or distemper.
J H M's was riding around Selling physic to both sick and sound, 'Physic' was a word in the temple cause, But as he passed M'ville he did not pause.
D—ll the next man of fame and worth Had to stay at home to treat his north.
Their next man of rank was — well, Doubled his feelings would be hard to tell.
For while all the rest were down with the croop, He had to stand and sneeze and whoop. Now to the lodge of Alex. we say, Don't challenge school boys another day.
DEBATORS.
Reconciling Preparations.
The White House and all the departments at Washington are connected by telegraph with the Senate and the House separately, with a view to facilitate the transaction of public business. We now learn that, within the last few days, a new line of military telegraph has been laid, connecting the War Department specially with the Capitol. This line may be regarded as the extension of another, recently established between the War Office and the Arsenal, where the troops and the munitions of war lately ordered there are stationed.
Congress is legislating peaceably. Committees of the two Houses are striving to reach a satisfactory mode of counting the votes for President. There is no excitement

in Washington, and no probability of any disturbance in that community. Of officeholders, claim agents, contractors, lobbyists, and professional jobbers, only two or three inflammatory speeches have been made in either House, and they have been condemned by both Democrats and Republicans. While this is the condition of facts, a large force of artillery has been concentrated at Washington during the past month, and it is known positively that other troops are to be ordered there within the next few weeks. When resolutions of inquiry are offered in the House to ascertain the reason for the unusual presence of part of the army and for these military preparations in the midst of quiet, Mr. GARFIELD or some other agent of GRANT jumps to his feet with an objection, and as two-thirds then become necessary to carry the resolution, it is laid over.

Now, it is useless to disguise the meaning of these various movements, which have been chiefly directed by DON CAMERON. They form a part of the conspiracy to make HAYES President by force sustaining fraud. The pacific assurances and the promises of a agreement by those who are acting under the orders of CHANDLER, MONTON, SHERMAN, and their confederates, are only devices contrived to withdraw attention from the plot, and to enable the conspirators to perfect their plans, while the deceived people are trustfully looking forward to an honorable solution of the present problems. Let the country not be deceived by the conspirators, or it may wake up some morning, as Paris did in 1871, and find the revolution in full success at the capital.—N. Y. Sun.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
If you want a good Cooking Stove call on W. W. Nesbit, who has a lot of the very best and latest improvement. He is a good judge of such articles will represent them fairly. He has commenced the new year on the cash system, and will require cash for tin ware and all job work.

Remember This.
Now is the time of the year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, Coughs, Colds, and fatal results of predisposition to Consumption and other Throat and Lung Disease. BOSCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used in this neighborhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine yourself, go to your Druggist, W. M. Nesbit, and ask him of its wonderful success among his customers. Two doses will relieve the worst case. If you have no faith in any medicine, just buy a Sample Bottle of BOSCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP for 10 cents and try it. Regular size Bottle 75 cents. Don't neglect a cough to save 75 cents.

Wonderful Success.
It is reported that BOSCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the factory, at Woodbury, N. J., and not one has reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing Croup, Colds settled on the breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to Lung, to go to their Druggist, W. M. Nesbit, and get this medicine, or enquire about it. Regular size 75 cents; Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough.

We are in receipt of the half-century number of the old Western Farmers' Almanac, published by John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky. It is replete with original articles of substantial value to every reader and especially so to the farmer. The article on the Dairy, by Hon. A. Willard, is alone worth more than the time the book costs. The Western Farmers' Almanac is the oldest periodical, excepting the old "Thomas Almanac," in this country, and seems to be as popular as was the famous "Poor Richard's Almanac" of England. We advise our readers to send a dime to the publishers and get a copy.

Best and Cheapest Chills and Fever Remedy in the World.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of "AGUEINE" in another column. This remarkable remedy contains no quinine, calomel, or other harmful drug, yet rarely fails to cure the "Chills," and all other malarial diseases. It will not injure the most delicate person, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects. The low price at which it is sold is likely to soon give it a large sale. See advertisement, and don't allow to give it a trial.

[Extract of a letter of Dr. Louis Pierce, a Spartan, to Dr. L. F. Davies.]
Dear Bro. Davies. Excuse me for writing only when I am deeply interested. I have been speechless about two months. Could not read and pray in a family. Had tried many things. Got no benefit from any. Since conference some one sent me from America a bottle of Throat's Consumptive Cure and Lung Remedy which I have been taking now, this is the sixth day, and I can talk now with some ease. I came here to sell more things, to supply myself with this medicine. No druggist here has it on sale. I must have it. I want you to go in person to Thrash & Co., show them this letter, and make them send me by express to Spartan, Ga., two, three or four bottles, with bill. I am getting on finely.
(Signed) LOUIS PIERCE.
For sale by Dr. W. M. NESBIT, Jacksonville, Ala. Sep. 25—2m.

WANTED
50 Sheep,
20 Ewes and 30 Weathers.
Cash will be paid for them by **WOODSTOCK IRON CO.**
Dec. 30—5t. Anniston, Ala.

The News without Poison. The New York Observer claims to publish the best family newspaper, and repudiates all unsound or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free from all quackery and dangerous advertisements; and the whole paper, both in its religious and social departments, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the Observer in this matter, we also heartily endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, \$3.15 a year post paid, can hardly be made to return as much good, spent in any other way. S. I. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

THE SUN.
1877. NEW YORK, 1877.
The different editions of THE SUN during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.
The SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and reformation, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence, insincerity, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for the purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to give the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.
The price of the daily SUN will be 65 cents a month or \$2.00 a quarter, or with the Sunday edition \$2.70 a year. The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, \$1.20 a year, post paid.
The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at \$1.00 a year, post paid.
The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rates for the Weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more copies of the paper will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid; and considering the size and the interest of the contents, of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the Weekly SUN the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

THE SUN, New York City, N. Y.
"The World" for 1877.
The New York World for 1877, Daily, Semi-weekly, Weekly, and Monthly, will be the cheapest and best newspaper published in the United States.
It will be printed in an improved form with new type upon the best paper, and no expense or labor will be spared to maintain it in every department at the highest possible standard, and to commend it to all respects to the confidence and approval of the best minds in the country. It will be free from political opinions or religious differences.
It will lay before its readers:
The News of the Day of all kinds and from all quarters, by mail and by telegraph, carefully condensed and lucidly arranged, special attention being given to all Commercial, Legal, Financial, Social, Criminal and Political Transactions in the City of New York and in the United States.
Full Reports, Receipts, and Illustrations of all Congressional and Legislative Proceedings at Washington and Albany; all Meetings of Importance, Religious, Literary, Educational, Scientific, and Social; all Social Events, gay and grave, and personal information of interest to the public.
Compendious, expressly prepared for this journal by a competent staff of accomplished resident writers, and of the highest interest throughout the world.
Literary News and Reviews, by which our readers will be kept advised of everything worthy of attention in the current literature of Europe and America.
Criticism of all notable works and notices of all notable events in connection with Music, the Drama, Painting, Sculpture and all other branches of Art.
Editorial Articles upon every subject of present interest or importance.
All the principles by which The World will be governed in its discussion of all the most important questions, it will strive to say that The World, while conservative in politics, desires the co-operation of all who are good and wise in our public institutions and our political life, and who are in spirit, it admits no limitations upon the rights of private judgment and the aspirations of reform, save those which are imposed by prudence, decorum, and a rational respect for vested rights and for the honest opinions of all classes and sects of men. While it has labored for the principles and hails the triumph of the Democratic party as affording us a practical basis of reform in our public administration, city, state and national, it will not be blindly devoted to the advancement of any party or any clique. It will freely canvass the public conduct, while it will treat with respect the private rights of public men, and it will examine fearlessly into the workings of our national state and municipal governments.
It will indicate a steady reliance upon the original principles of our political system as the only sound basis of all needed improvement, showing an unflinching devotion to the Constitution and the Union, a scrupulous fidelity to the spirit as well as the letter of our laws, and a sleepless vigilance in maintaining the great safeguards of Civil and Religious Liberty. It will seek to mitigate and not to aggravate the evils inseparable from party competition in a Free Country, to promote peace and harmony, and to secure the best interests of all classes and communities, and to advance by its proceedings and by its example the reign of reason and of Law over prejudice and passion in all our public action and in the discussion of all public affairs.
It will do justice always, to the best efforts, ability, to all men and to all classes of men; it recognizes no enemies but the enemies of good morals, public order and the law; it will endeavor, in a word, to make its columns a mirror to evil doers and a prize to them that do well.
Nor will it lose sight meanwhile of the great and legitimate demand of the reading public for entertainment. The World will keep its readers amused by the fact that it is as amusing as well as all that is momentous in the movements of society and will spare neither trouble nor expense to provide them with a varied, animated and accurate picture of the times in which we live.

TERMS—POSTAGE PREPAID.
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$4.50; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.50.
Daily without Sunday, one year, \$3.50; six months, \$2.00; three months, \$1.25, less than three months, \$1 a month.
The Semi-weekly World (Tuesdays and Fridays)—Two Dollars a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten, the daily for club of 25.
The Weekly World (Wednesdays)—One Dollar a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten, the semi-weekly for club of 20, the daily for club of 50.
Specimen number sent on application.
Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.
All communications should be addressed to THE WORLD, 37 Park Row and Bowlin Street, N. Y.

THE ROME HOTEL.
Within Ten Steps of the Rail Road. BROAD STREET, ROME, GEORGIA.
NO OMNIBUS NEEDED.
The Hotel is situated in the principal business square of the city, is new and clean from bottom to top, having been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED.
In the last sixty days, and has received an addition of fourteen **ELEGANT, LEE AND CONVENIENT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED.**
The Hotel is abundantly supplied with Fresh Milk, Butter and Vegetables from our own Dairy and Garden.
Rates Two Dollars per day, or seventy-five cents for single meal and single lodging, with no extra charge for bathing, baggage.
Representatives from the principal business houses of the city can be found boarding in the Hotel.
J. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor.
Sept. 30—1y.

Fashionable Millinery.
The undersigned have just received a full stock of fine and fashionable material for Milliners, Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings, and all the latest styles of hats, and ladies dresses cut and made in the latest styles.
Room back of W. A. Driskell's Dry Goods Store.
Misses KATE & LOU CRAWFORD, Jacksonville, Oct. 21, 1876—1t.

CHRISTMAS.
Fresh Family Groceries.
Beautiful TOYS and Christmas Goods, SUGAR & COFFEE, Sugar House MOLASSES, Cheese, BACON, LARD, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, and various articles of Country Produce for family use, Just Received and for sale at low prices.
Call soon and supply yourselves while our stock is full.
H. FITZ,
Brick store, east side public square, Jacksonville, Dec. 16, 1876—3m.

PORTABLE STEAM STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, STEAM TUBS AND CHIMNEYS, MILL GRINDING MACHINES, SAWMILLS, PULPERS, AND ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN THE UNDEVELOPED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLES, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., 1000 W. 1st ST. ADDRESS: POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULARS, BALTIMORE, MD.

Notice to Creditors.
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of Nancy McCollum, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 13th day of November, 1876: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
JOHN M. PATTERSON, Adm.
Nov. 13, 1876—6t.

WILLY HOUSE.
South East Corner Public Square (OLD FORNEY CORNER)
JACKSONVILLE ALA.
HAVING made additional improvements for the comfort of guests we respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon us for the past two years. It is our pride and intention to maintain the high standard of excellence to be found in any Village, and to make every one comfortable and their stay pleasant while with us. Every convenience given to commercial men for showing samples.
Board per day \$2.00
" " meal 50
Reasonable reduction on board by the day for regular customers and country people.
JOHN M. WILLY.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
Calhoun county.
Probate Court, Dec. 7, 1876:
THIS day came Washington Dickie, Administrator of the estate of E. C. Dickie, deceased, and filed his account, and vouchers for an annual settlement of the said administration. It is ordered that the 26th day of Dec. 1876 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested to appear, and contest the said settlement if they think proper.
L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.
Dec. 9—3t.

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Fifty pages—300 Illustrations, with descriptions of thousands of the best Florists and Vegetables in the world, and the way to grow them—all for a two-cent postage stamp. Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.
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The Hotel is situated in the principal business square of the city, is new and clean from bottom to top, having been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED.
In the last sixty days, and has received an addition of fourteen **ELEGANT, LEE AND CONVENIENT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED.**
The Hotel is abundantly supplied with Fresh Milk, Butter and Vegetables from our own Dairy and Garden.
Rates Two Dollars per day, or seventy-five cents for single meal and single lodging, with no extra charge for bathing, baggage.
Representatives from the principal business houses of the city can be found boarding in the Hotel.
J. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor.
Sept. 30—1y.

Fashionable Millinery.
The undersigned have just received a full stock of fine and fashionable material for Milliners, Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings, and all the latest styles of hats, and ladies dresses cut and made in the latest styles.
Room back of W. A. Driskell's Dry Goods Store.
Misses KATE & LOU CRAWFORD, Jacksonville, Oct. 21, 1876—1t.

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Fresh Family Groceries.
Beautiful TOYS and Christmas Goods, SUGAR & COFFEE, Sugar House MOLASSES, Cheese, BACON, LARD, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, and various articles of Country Produce for family use, Just Received and for sale at low prices.
Call soon and supply yourselves while our stock is full.
H. FITZ,
Brick store, east side public square, Jacksonville, Dec. 16, 1876—3m.

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Has returned from New York, with the latest novelties in
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Saved by Using
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We have just secured a patent for a Machine that will grind and distribute Guano, Stable Manure, or any course Fertilizer, in the form of a rate of 200 to 1500 lbs. per acre.
Simple, Durable & Effective.
It is so simple that it cannot get out of order, and a boy of 12 years old can operate it as well as a man. So durable that it will last an ordinary life time, and so effective that by its use, a saving of 500 per cent. in manure will be gained—putting it right in the drill where it will do the most good. The Machine is made so that in turning at the end of the grinding stroke and no manure is lost.
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Oct. 21, 1876—3m.

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HAVING bought the entire interest of J. W. Fullenwider in his stock and outfit of the late Hammond & Fullenwider Stable, we will continue the same business place, and hope that by fair dealing and reasonable charges to merit a liberal share of patronage. A stable is an indispensable necessity to all village and country residents, and we will give no sufficient patronage to make the stable self-sustaining. We will also continue the mail stage to and from Gadsden Hall except Saturdays.
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Hack and team from depot 25c day 50c night. Horse, single team 25c or \$1.00 per day. Horse and buggy per day, \$2.00. Hack and two horses per day, \$4.00. Waggon, Hack, Buggy and Horses always on hand.
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The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by which the system is re-established, no matter how long the disease has existed, and how deeply seated the condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and safely.
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For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such a remedy can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling out, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit, but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

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nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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We hope for, and will endeavor to merit, a liberal share of patronage, by fair dealing, low prices, and genuine Goods.
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Is the most remarkable discovery of the Age, will absolutely cure Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, a Intermitting or Bilious Fevers, and all malarial diseases. In Liver Complaints it often cures wonderful cures. Contains no QUININE, APERIENT, CALOMEL, or other hurtful drug, and will not injure the most delicate person. It is not only the best, but the cheapest remedy in the world.
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A supply of article of CHEESE, CONFECTIONARIES, Beautiful TOYS, and other articles for Christmas Presents.
TOBACCO and CIGARS, a superior article. Dec. 16, '76.

Richard Walker,
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